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CELESTINS

SEE AMAZING WASTE IN USELESS BUREAUS

Experts Find Chances for U. S. to Retrench and Improve Service.

MAY REACH A BILLION

New Activities Cost More Than Entire Government Outgo Before the War.

AX SIMPLY MUST BE USED

Large Sums Lost in Duplication of Ineffectual Efforts to Aid Vets.

Herewith is published another of the series of articles by THE NEW YORK HERALD, regarding the present day expenses of the Washington Government and the problems of taxation. The articles will be continued through this week.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 1.

Where Government begins, and where it ends is a question which if properly answered would help roll up savings of hundreds of millions of dollars in the swollen Federal expenditures which at present are kept at an abnormal figure by the thousands of political bloodsuckers attached to the public payroll. The war furnished an excuse for starting innumerable bureaus and commissions under the Government, and now almost three years after the armistice fully half a billion and possibly as much as a billion dollars a year still flows out of the public treasury to keep up these war activities.

One of the greatest abuses of public funds is in the bewildering maze of Government activities purporting to aid soldiers who fought in the war. Because it is possible on sentimental grounds to put through appropriations for such activities, hundreds of thousands of dollars are thrown away in the duplication of services by boards and bureaus, with the net result that the soldiers actually do not get anything like the benefit they would receive if the money efficiently administered under some central authority.

But there are numerous other activities having nothing to do with war work, and these bureaus and boards are scattered throughout the Government departments. Their personnel runs into the thousands, but the cost of their operations far exceeds the sums paid in salaries. They are appropriated for not directly but indirectly, and it is therefore impossible to trace their expenses except in a limited number of cases. How they account for many millions of dollars can be seen from the size of the sundry civil appropriation bill and the legislative appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922, compared with 1914:

	1922.	1914.
Sundry civil.....	\$384,196,700	\$106,749,332
Legislative.....	110,345,016	35,172,454
	\$494,541,716	\$141,921,786

Chiefly Personnel Payments.
These two bills embrace appropriations that cannot be included under other heads, but as a general rule they provide for the payment of personnel. Actual expenses of bureau and board operations are provided in other bills.

	1922.	1914.
War risk insurance.....	\$138,000,000	—
Public Health Service, pay medical officers.....	1,000,000	\$307,640
Assistants.....	300,000	200,000
Other employees.....	860,000	477,000
Freight.....	65,000	20,000
Fuel, light, etc.....	135,000	70,000
Supplies.....	85,000	45,000
Hygienic laboratory.....	50,000	20,000
Marine hospitals.....	625,000	245,000
Other treatment.....	220,000	125,000
Quarantine service.....	450,000	190,000
Prevention epidemics.....	500,000	200,000
Field investigations.....	300,000	200,000
Interest on quarantine service.....	25,000	—
Rural sanitation.....	50,000	—
Biological products.....	—	50,000
Serums, etc.....	50,000	—
General diseases.....	200,000	—
Allen prop. custodian.....	375,000	—
Employees compensation commission.....	1,944,040	—
Vocational education.....	65,000,000	—
Federal Trade Com. mission.....	9,000,000	—
Shipping Board.....	450,000	—
Emergency Fleet Corp. (U. S. Housing Corp.).....	55,000,000	—
Employment service.....	1,110,000	—
Public printing.....	7,300,000	5,100,000

Legislative bill.....	42,400
Department of Labor.....	140,580
Labor statistics.....	241,500
Children's Bureau.....	271,000
Woman's Bureau.....	70,000
Expenses of loans.....	3,750,000
War Risk Bureau.....	7,400,400
Farm Loan Bureau.....	245,220
Air Service.....	850,000
	\$312,041,840
	\$7,718,580
Net increase.....	\$304,323,260

The balance of the increase of \$304,323,260 in these two bills is contained in various minor appropriations carried in such a way as to make it impossible to compare them with the 1914 bill. It should be understood that the bureaus and commissions supported by the above appropriations also draw funds from other bills and other departments. For instance the Public Health Service, besides the elaborate funds provided above, is specially considered in the section of the Sundry Civil bill setting apart funds for the Panama Canal. In that section an additional \$850,000 is set apart for the use of the Health Service.

Shows Only Part of Funds.

The Air Service has an appropriation under the Military Act for \$33,960,000. War Risk, in addition to the above, is authorized to obtain further funds under the Treasury bill. Special authorization for almost all the other activities are contained in one or another of the departmental bills, so the above increase of \$304,323,260 shows only part of what is spent. It is estimated that from \$300,000,000 to \$700,000,000 additional is obtained under other bills to keep these boards and bureaus in operation.

There is no specific way to reduce these expenditures except to go at them

with an axe and hack them down to something like their proper level. This is not a simple task. Neither is it an impossible one. Here, as in the army and navy appropriations, and in fact in nearly every one of the appropriation bills, there are political obstacles to combat. But the astounding increase in extra governmental activities makes it imperative that political considerations take second place to economy.

In 1914 the total cost of running the Government was \$1,000,000,000. Of this amount \$700,000,000 was devoted to the primary functions of the Government and was expended on the legislative, executive, judicial, diplomatic, public works, development and educational activities. In 1922 the Government will spend at least \$3,000,000,000, and of this sum only about the same amount as in 1914 will be devoted to the Government's primary functions. The balance of more than \$4,000,000,000, after deducting \$1,000,000,000 for interest on the public debt, another billion for special obligations growing out of the war, and still another billion for army and navy, will still leave a full billion for activities which the Government, even in 1914 when a surplus of cash was available, would not have thought of taking up.

There is no denying the truth that government is an experiment and that it must keep pace with the times. This statement was made by Representative Good, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, to explain the continuance of so many boards and bureaus whose present usefulness is far outweighed by the need for economy. Mr. Good has the unenviable job of trying to reduce appropriations, and it is only natural that he should have found an explanation for the cuts he was not able to make in the face of great political opposition and lacking the solid support of the public. But even if government is an experiment there seems to be no plausible reason, so far as can be judged from actual results, for extending the experiment in these times so that the cost of new activities is as much as the whole cost of the Government before the war.

HARDING TRANSFERS NAVAL OIL RESERVES

Shifts Jurisdiction to Department of Interior.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Harding to-day signed an executive order transferring the naval oil reserves from the jurisdiction of the Navy Department to the Interior Department. Two of the reserves are located in California, one in Wyoming and one each in Colorado and Utah.

The action was characterized in an announcement at the Navy Department as the "first of the big changes in the Administration's policy of coordinating the work of the various departments." The order, which is effective at once, stipulates that "no general policy as to

drilling and reserving oil located in a naval reserve shall be changed or adopted except upon consultation and cooperation with the Secretary or acting Secretary of the Navy."

The action was recommended by Secretary Denby and Fall jointly. It was announced. It transfers to Secretary Fall the leasing of drilling rights in naval oil reserve No. 1 in California. The only naval reserve thus far opened to drilling in any way.

SCOTT C. BONE TO BE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

Seattle Editor Nominated for Post by President.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Scott C. Bone of Seattle, who was publicity manager for the Republican National Committee in the 1920 campaign, was nominated

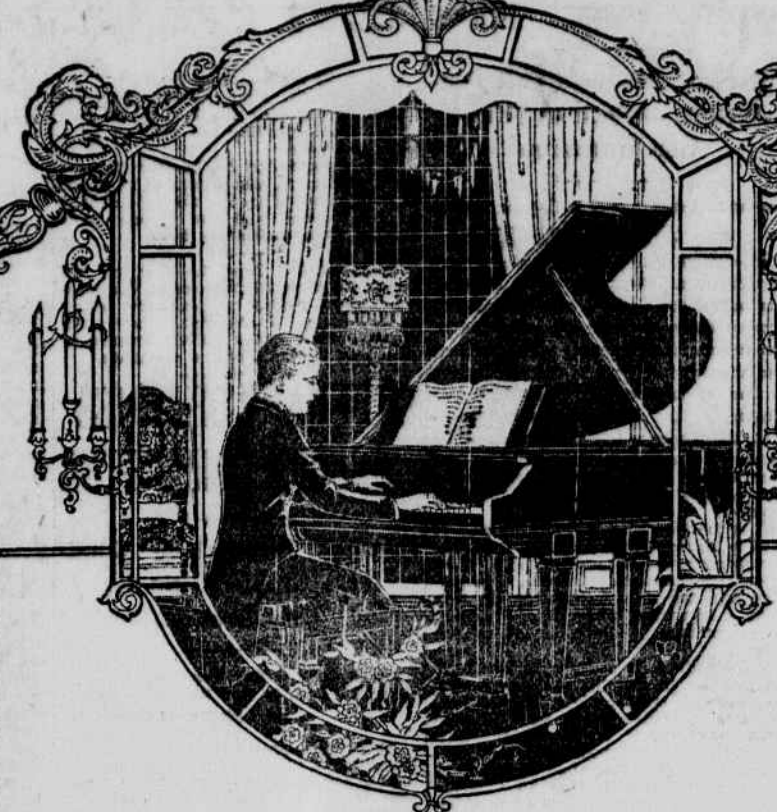
to-day by President Harding to be Governor of Alaska.

Mr. Bone formerly was editor-in-chief of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and for a time was chairman of the Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. While serving in that capacity he made an extensive tour of Alaska.

One of the considerations which, it is understood, caused President Harding to make the appointment is Mr. Bone's wide experience with problems of newspaper

and wood pulp, which industries the Administration expects to develop extensively from the Alaskan raw materials.

These nominations for collectors of internal revenue were sent to the Senate to-day by President Harding: District of Connecticut, Robert O. Eaton of North Haven; District of Wyoming, Marshall S. Reynolds of Kammerer; District of Maine, Frank J. Ham of Augusta.



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Boys' Shoes \$4.50 & \$5.00

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Ladies' Dark Rusta Cal Oxford. Lightly perforated with modulation tip. A smart model. \$7.00

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Men's Tan Vici Oxford. Made of a special grade of Golden Brown Vici. \$9.00

MEN'S SHOES 6 to 10
Men's Black Vici Oxford. A light comfortable shoe for summer. \$8.00



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W.L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the sole of all shoes before they leave the factory, which is your protection against unreasonable profits. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best and finest leathers that money can buy. They combine quality, style, workmanship and wearing qualities equal to other makes selling at higher prices.

If you could visit W. L. Douglas great factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers and other materials used and how carefully the shoes are made, you would then realize why W. L. Douglas shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. The prices are the same everywhere; they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are all made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

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- ★ UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
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- ★ 1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
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- ★ 1452 Third Avenue.
- ★ 478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
- ★ PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark
- ★ 2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th St.
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